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have at least maintained the customary standard. Articles describing the private economy of the Javanese show that they have a pitifully small margin above the mere necessities of life. Oriental and European standards are vastly different, however; measured by the oriental standard, or measured by their own past history, the Javanese are now comparatively well-to-do.

The book will undoubtedly be frequently consulted by those who desire to draw, from the experience of the Dutch in Java, lessons to be applied to the administration of the United States in the Philippines. To a very considerable extent, it will be valuable for such purposes. But the conditions differ between the two colonies in many material respects. During the centuries of Spanish rule the Catholic religion was thoroughly introduced into the Philippines, and in that one respect, at least, the Philippines have advanced in civilization beyond other oriental countries. Whatever the points of likeness that invite comparison, there are differences so great that a comparison can be attempted only by those who are thoroughly familiar with both fields. This caution is voiced indirectly by the author when, in the conclusion of his book, he declines to offer "a summary appreciation of its [i. e., the Dutch administration] efficiency." He states that "it is possible to learn from Dutch Indian literature what the Dutch have tried to do, in what measure they have succeeded, and, to some extent, what have been the causes of their failures;" but he maintains that "it is difficult to say what would have been the result if they had followed a different course from that which they have pursued, and it is impossible for me to say how much better or worse another people (the English, for example) would have done in their place."

The book will undoubtedly be regarded as one of the most valuable contributions to the history of colonial administration that have appeared in the English language. It is supplemented by ample biographical notes, is written in an attractive and interesting style, and shows throughout the marks of a most painstaking scholarship.

CARL C. PLEHN.

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Oesterreich-Ungarns Handels- und Industrie-Politik. Mit besonderer Rücksichtnahme auf das in der Monarchie zutage tretende Bestreben nach überseeischer Kulturarbeit. By H. VON BÜLOW. Berlin: Wilhelm Suesseroth, 1902. Large 8vo, pp. xxi + 300.

This book is not a historical study of Austria's commercial and industrial policy, but a decidedly partisan exposition of present-day

conditions and tendencies. The work seems to have been written with the purpose of stirring up the Austrian people to take a more active part in international commerce, to a more lively interest in the welfare of their fellow-citizens abroad, and to the possible advantages which might come to the mother-country from a closer connection with emigrants who have gone to other countries. It is a sort of a trumpet call to the fatherland to wake up to the opportunities which the author believes are being neglected. The keynote of the book is suggested by a quotation from Shakespeare on the title-page: "There is a tide in the affairs of men which, taken at the flood, leads on to fortune." The colonial policy of Austria, if one may apply this term to a country which has never had any important colonies in the stricter sense of the word, has, in the opinion of the author, been very faulty and sluggish in the past. While the neighboring state of Germany has been making marked progress in this direction, Austria has remained behind. The causes for the indifference on the part of the administration and of the people in general are discussed in considerable detail. The failure of Austria to acquire territory abroad upon which she might land her representatives; the troublesome police supervision of emigration; the indifference of the administration, which at times has taken the attitude that when an emigrant has once left the country it is no longer concerned in his future, and that the country is well rid of those who are not willing to stay at home; the failure to cultivate friendly relations, leading to possible expansion of trade, with Austrian settlers in other countries, seem to be the principal items in the indictment which the author brings against the Austrian policy. The chief remedy which he points out, among a number of others, is to cultivate a closer relation between the mother-country and the emigrants who have settled in large numbers in other countries abroad. He does not hope, apparently, for territorial expansion, but rather for intimate commercial relations with the groups of Austrians in the United States and South America and in other parts of the world, making these the centers for the expansion of Austrian influence. It is altogether a peaceful "colonization" which he advocates, the main purpose of which is to prevent the emigrant from losing his interest in the fatherland and becoming a citizen of the new country.

Among the subordinate measures which he puts forward as likely to help in the expansion of the foreign commerce of Austria-Hungary is the improvement of the means of transportation within

the country, especially of the waterways, with a view to facilitating the export of Austrian products.

Although the work is of a temporary and almost polemical character, as might well be supposed from the purpose as stated above, and although it is written in an almost polemical style, the point of view being that of the advocate, never that of a scientific investigator, yet it contains a great deal of very useful information concerning the present condition of Austria-Hungary's foreign commerce and the relations with her citizens in other countries. One of the difficulties in the way of a full realization of Herr von Bülow's hopes lies in the fact that a large percentage of the emigrants from Austria are Poles, and, when he sums up the number of settlers in other countries who have gone from Austria, he is citing continually figures concerning Poles. The book contains many encomiums of the purposes and the work of the Austro-Hungarian Colonial Society, which was founded in 1894 for the purpose of expanding the national influence in other parts of the world, although this society has been seriously handicapped by the unsettled condition of Austrian home politics and the friction between the different sections of the country.

Austria has no foreign commerce. The government has been making numerous efforts to stimulate commerce in one way or another, as for example by lending assistance to commercial museums, commercial high schools, and the like; but the results have been small.

The chief value of the book to readers outside of Austria lies in the insight which it affords into present-day economic conditions in Austria.

C. C. P.

The Trade Relations of the Empire. By J. W. Root. Liverpool: J. W. Root, 1903. 8vo, pp. xvi + 431.

This is a work treating, as the title suggests, of the present trade relations of the British Empire. The author tells us in his preface that he has endeavored to deal with his subject

from a practical point of view, as, while theory and sentiment are all very well in their proper places, they are dangerous elements to introduce into the business relations of a great empire, split into many fragments, and very often with little in common beyond political association.